THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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A Family Newspaper: Neutral in Politics: Devoted to News, Literature, Science, Morality, Agriculture, and Amusement.

VOLUME XXI. | PHILADELPHIA, JULY 17, 1841. | WHOLE NO. 1042.

Original Poetry.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The Last.

BY ALFRED MASWELL.

"The last!" how sad-like are the thoughts
These little words convey;
What speak they not of joys to come,
Or fled like dreams away!—
Of happy hours too fleetly flown,
Like winter sunshine o'er;
Of flowers that sprung within the heart,
But blossom there no more.

The exile, as his vessel bounds
High o'er the crested wave,
Looks back toward that native land
Which shall not be his grave;
And with the gaze, the tears gush forth
In big drops free and fast,—
For well he knows the glimpse he gains
Of that shore is the last!

Perchance thou'st known some lovely one
To whom with tearful eye,
Long years ago thou'st bade adieu,
Nor deem'd her end was nigh;
And O, what would thine heart have felt,
As from thy sight she passed,
Could'st thou have known, as now thou dost,
That parting was the last!

The mariner, when the rushing winds
Howl, and the waters dash
Their yelling waves around him, lit
By the red lightning's flash;
How dread, as from the reeling bark
On the wild billows cast,
To lift his last glance to the sky,
And know it is the last!

To lean o'er all we love—have loved,
Stretched on the couch of death;
To mark her fixed and glaring eye,
Her short and trembling breath;
To press our quivering lips to those
Whose sweetness fades so fast,
To feel their faint and gentle kiss,
Their feeblest and—their last!

Aye, this is grief—and cares or griefs
All born on earth must know;
But O, there is another world
Where cares are not, nor wo;
And he who knows his home is there,
When this frail life is past,
With a calm smile may welcome death,
His happiest hour—the last!

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Thou art not Alone.

In reply to M. L. L's lines, *I am Alone*, in the Saturday Evening Post of July 3d.

Thou'rt not alone, thou'rt not alone,
Though human forms be far removed,
And ocean's whitening waves have grown
Unused to bear those sails beloved—
Thou'rt not alone.

Thou'rt not alone!—the desert waste
May stretch its barren wildness round,
Unpierced by sight, save thine, the vast
Infinitude of gloom profound—
Thou'rt not alone.

Thou'rt not alone!—the noontide beam
May, loving, fall o'er tower and tree,
Bathe heath-clad hill, and moss-bound stream,
Unview'd its light by all save thee.—
Thou'rt not alone.

Thou'rt not alone!—a thousand dreams
Bright, beautiful, are floating now;
We would not quench their gentle beams,
Nor check their current's peaceful flow—
Thou'rt not alone.

Thou'rt not alone!—the waving wings
Of raptured spirits hover round,
Bound by earthly ravishings,
That breathe within thy harp's sweet sound—
Thou'rt not alone.

Philada. July 4th, 1841. E. J. P.

Original Tales.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The Rescue.

A Tradition of the Revolution.

The "Rising Sun" is an ancient hotel, situated on the main road from Philadelphia to Germantown. This place was famous during the Revolution as the resort of Whig and Tory, Briton and American; and during the period when the British troops possessed the city, and the head-quarters of Washington were either near Germantown, at Skippack, or at White Marsh. The old tavern often exhibited scenes of active business; and on some occasions, the landlord found it exceedingly difficult to manage both parties, and preserve the Rising Sun as a sort of neutral ground; which he, the said host, was anxious to do, in order to derive all possible benefit from citizen and soldier, friend and foe.

It was late in the fall of the year 1777, the Rising Sun was all bustle and hurry, in doors and out of doors; a troop of horsemen, in the American uniform, rode up to the hotel, and clamored loudly for hostlers, waiters, and refreshments. The host might have left them to bawl themselves hoarse, until it was his good pleasure to move his corpulent person in their behalf; had not a servant, whispered the magic name of Lafayette, in the ear of the greedy innkeeper; now the able lungs, and valuable tongue, and fat body of the host were in full play, as he obsequiously bowed the General into the best parlour of the establishment. The troop were provided for with equal despatch, and for a time all was a scene of hilarity and undisturbed enjoyment. Nearly recovered from the effects of the wound received on the day of the disastrous battle of Brandywine, when he so gallantly covered the retreat of the American forces; Lafayette had again ventured out to gain the camp at White Marsh, attended by an escort of thirty horsemen. His object was, not only to reach head-quarters, but to gain all the information possible, respecting the position and force of the British; hence his circuitous route brought him to the place mentioned.

An hour had not elapsed, when the door of the apartment occupied by Lafayette, was suddenly thrown open, and a lad of some sixteen years of age, flushed, panting, and in evident trepidation, presented himself.

"Speak, my man," said the General, perceiving his embarrassment.

"Fly, sir," answered the lad breathlessly, and with vehemence, "call your men—a body of mounted regulars, with red coats, are coming up the road."

"Ah, how far off, my man?"

"Over that hill about a mile I saw them, about a mile off."

"Thank you, thank you," said the General, and bestowing a silver crown upon the boy, who hastily disappeared; the General called to his escort, and having remunerated the landlord, the whole party were in a few minutes in the saddle, the General being followed to the very stirrup by the bowing host. The party galloped off on the Skippack road, for a few hundred yards, and then the General pausing, directed the men to separate and enter the wood, which skirted the road for miles, singly, and meet again at a designated point, in order to deceive the pursuing party as to the real route—this course would lead still farther out of the direct way to the American camp, but would render escape certain. The direction so briefly given was promptly obeyed, and the whole troop dashed singly into the woods, and only met together again when a mile and more from the main road.

But a short time had elapsed after the hasty departure of the last party, when the clouds of dust in the road, the heavy trampling of horses, startled the quiet country people, and created no small sensation among the inhabitants of the Rising Sun. With trumpet sounding, and loud words of command, a troop of an hundred horsemen rode up, and, in a moment, as if by magic, had surrounded the whole establishment. The

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certainly.

"Not whilst I have companions in arms so bravely to risk their own lives, in order to rescue mine."

In due time, the party reached the American camp. The Lieutenant reported himself, and was admitted to a conference with the commander-in-chief; who gratefully thanked the young soldier for his efficient accomplishment of the instructions he had received, but after a hearing, a detail of the affair gravely admonished the officer, to keep to the better of his duty lest he should be detected, and executed as a spy. G. A. P.

American Monthlies.

From the Knickerbocker, for July.

The Bird of Araby.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

"There is a superstition among the Arabians, that a Bird called Monah issues from the brain of every dead person, and haunts his sepulchre, uttering lamentable screams, and divulging to the ears of the initiated all the secrets and crimes of the deceased."

Bird of the hollow tomb!
Born of the brain, where once rich dreams could play,
Of luxury and bloom;
Where passed the spirit hence from Death away,
When on the unconscious breast the pall funereal lay!

Speak!—Though in darkness born:
Thou, nursed of Silence, midst the faded dead,
From friends lamenting, torn,
Thou on whose fabled wing no ray is shed—
Prattler of sins long past—of deeds remembered!

Thine is a mournful voice,
Thou trumpeter of by-gone acts of shame;
It bids no heart rejoice—
It breathes of Pride with its pervading flame—
Of Lust and Power that ruled, till the Destroyer came.

Dark Bird!—it is not thine
In the blue chambers of the air to soar;
Amidst the gay sunshine,
And Araby's aroma-gales, to pour
Sweet songs, that melt in air the Groves of Spices o'er.

But by the wasting form
Of erring Sinner 'tis thy lot to be,
Thou compeer of the worm!
Tattling to stranger's ear that bends to thee,
Of crimes in secret done, when that still heart was free!

Yet in the wakeful breast
Of living Man, a mightier than thou
Hath a stern voice impressed;
'Tis CONSCIENCE, whispering, till the shadowed brow
Grows thoughtful in remorse, that shone in pride but now!

He is not lost, whose soul
Leans to the lessons of that hidden Guide,
And bows to their control;
They check the purpose wrong—unholy Pride—
Soothing the heart with peace to heavenly scenes allied.

And he is doubly blest
Who woos that calmness in his breast to dwell:
Night hath for him sweet rest—
Day uttereth speech to day—and visions tell
His self-approving heart that all within is well.

From the Ladies Companion, for July.

Rapin of the Rock;

Or, the Outlaw of the Ohio.

A TALE OF THE "CAVE-IN-ROCK."

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'LAFITTE,' 'THE QUADROON,' ETC.

One autumn night, early in the present century, there lay concealed in a dark inlet of the Ohio river, a low, black barge filled with motionless and silent men. The moon had been up half an hour, and, overtopping the trees on the opposite bank, shone in a broad flood of light across the placid [illegible]

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SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841.

Notice.

J. T. Johnson, and S. H. Stevenson, travelling agents, will oblige us by forwarding a statement of account at an early day, as their receipts presented in answer to bills are giving endless confusion. We must have returns from travelling agents more frequently to prevent misunderstanding with subscribers, and we will feel obliged to all travelling agents to act upon the hint.

Unpaid Letters.

We are obliged again to mention that several unpaid letters to our address are now *dead* in the Philadelphia post-office. It is needless to send us unpaid letters with money in them or *without*, as we cannot pay in many cases *fifty cents* for the sake of *two dollars* when our paper is worth more than that sum. *Get the letters franked* by the post-master, or pay the postage, as the rule with us is imperious, and *complaints* are useless from people who send unpaid letters, and then grumble that their orders are not attended *to*. *We never see such orders.* The post-master is allowed by law to frank letters relating to newspapers, and it is as easy to get his name upon them as to mail them without.

Original Stories.

We have upon our first page to-day an original American story, which is well worthy of attention. The Post is the *only* weekly paper in the country, that goes to the expense of procuring from popular pens, a continued and unbroken series of original stories. Our great circulation and *excellent list of subscribers* (which is more important) enables us to stand the outlay, with profit. We have on hand several thrilling articles, from the best writers,—one from the "Author of Cruising in the Last War," the most popular writer in this country of Sea scenes and life. They shall all be forthcoming.

Quantity of Matter.

We give an immense mass of reading for two dollars, and find that it is just what our country readers desire. They have now *every thing* of note, served up once a week, so that they are all as well informed of what is going on in the great and busy world, as if they were pent up in the hot city, between walls of brick and mortar.

☞ A number of articles, have been crowded out, to give place to more important matter. The documents we give this week, are of interest to every man in the country. Our increased size enables us to give them, without infringing materially upon the news department.

Decision in the Case of McLeod.

The three Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, have delivered a written opinion against the discharge of McLeod, and that he must stand his trial for murder, with which crime he stands charged in the indictment. The opinion is of great length, and we can do no more than give to our readers the pith of the matter. There can be no doubt, that their decision, although by some anticipated, will be productive of great excitement, in this country as well as in England. The issue is now fairly made up. We have the positive *demand* to deliver up the prisoner, and the equally positive refusal. The Supreme Court has fearlessly done its duty, and it is clear, that every branch of the State Government of New York, holds the same opinion. The whole case and the principles involved in it are presented with great clearness and force by each of the Judges, and they are unanimous in the result at which they arrive. Of course McLeod must now be tried by a jury. We presume that a special circuit will be immediately ordered for this purpose. If he is innocent in point of facts as he now alleges, he will be acquitted and there will be an end of the matter. But if convicted we have the assurance of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, that his case will be removed into the *Supreme Court of the United States*, and measures there taken to release him in compliance with what the administration at Washington consider the true principles of national law applicable to his case.

The Supreme Court of New York has fearlessly done its duty. It has maintained the honor of the State, and asserted the inviolability of her jurisdiction, regardless of threats without or fears within. It has told the world, that persons guilty of murder and arson upon our territory, cannot escape the penalty of our laws, merely because their government chooses to become a party to the crime.

After an immense array of legal authorities, quoted to to sustain the position the Court was about to take, the Judge thus proceeds to sum up:—

"Admitting then that England might protect a man against our jurisdiction by saying he did a public act under her authority, does it not behove her at least to show that she was acting within the limits of her own jurisdiction, especially when she has prescribed them to herself? ...

[illegible]

New Publications.

The Christian World—*July*, 1841.—The number for the month of this valuable work, is before us, containing articles from Rev. Asa Shinn, Rev. Augustus Webster, Rev. Francis Waters, Rev. John Todd, author of the Student's Manual and other works, and well known at the East and in this city as a sound divine and a polished and nervous writer.—Rev. J. Douglass, Rev. A. Lipscomb, and others.

When it is known that the work is edited by Rev. T. H. Stockton, and is devoted to the service especially of the Christian Church, without regard to denomination, the value of it, will at once be appreciated. We are happy to learn that its success has been commensurate with its worth.

The American Journal of Medical Sciences—*Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D.—Philadelphia, Lea & Blanchard.*—This is a very able number of this popular, and truly useful work. It contains articles on Forry on the Climate of the United States; Gilman's Observations in Obstetric Pathology; Barbour on Congestive Fever; Shipman's Cases of injury of the Head; Mutter's Cases of Cleft Palate; Tumor of the Eye Ball, with various articles of great utility to medical men. It is excellently printed.

General History of the World, *by Charles Von Rotteck, No.* 2.—We have received from the publisher the second number of this truly valuable history. It commends itself to every family by its cheapness, its elegant typography, and its sterling worth. It is undoubtedly the first history of the kind in the world, and the plan of the publisher in issuing it in numbers every fortnight at 25 cents each, must give it a great circulation. We will receive and fill, any orders that may be directed to us.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library.—Waldie is as popular as ever with his excellent Library, to which, he has added increased interest by securing the valuable pen of "Professor Sanderson, author of the 'American in Paris,'" etc. He furnishes Sixty numbers for $5.

He also publishes Dunglison's American Medical Library, monthly, at $5 per annum, in advance.

The Waverly Novels, *by Walter Scott, revised edition to be completed in twenty-five weekly numbers—L. A. Godey & Israel Post.*—An enterprise like the above, and deserving all commendation and support. Here are the immortal works of the greatest novelist of any age, got out in superior style at the low price of five dollars for the set. The Edinburg edition cost seventy-two dollars. Who will be without them?

Thier's French Revolution *in numbers—L. A. Godey & Israel Post.*—The publication of this very valuable history in weekly numbers at the low price of twelve and a half cents each, is an enterprise worthy of commendation. The work is beautifully printed, and will contain thirteen spirited steel engravings, in illustration of the text. We have received the first six numbers.

Botanical Medical Reformer—*July*, 1841—*C. B. Barrett, 36 Carters Alley, Philadelphia.*—This work, as its title imports, is published to subserve the interests and advance the cause of the friends of the Botanic system of medical practice. It is edited with some ability by Dr. Thos. Cooke, and is neatly printed. The present number contains several original articles.

The Musical Reporter, *July*, 1841, *Drew & Scammell.*—The present number opens with an article on "the Romantic in Music," and contains several written original articles on the subject of music.

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SATURDAY POST.

Terms of Subscription, &c.

$3 per annum—$2 if paid in advance; $2.50 if others for six months.

The "Saturday Post" is published every Saturday morning, and the "Tri-Weekly Post" every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Agents or others desiring to discontinue their names or remove.

Other terms will not be taken from the Post office unless the money is paid.

Letters addressed only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher (postage paid).

Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for subscription.

Agents to whom papers are directed to make payment, whether which it is difficult to keep accounts correct. They should always give names and post office.

Any person forwarding Ten Dollars current, free of postage, to all others, will be entitled to one copy.

Subscribers must always state the Post office command from which a BACK paper is to be sent.

Travelling Agents.

E7 JOHN H. Thompson, Esq. of Wheeling, Va. has been appointed agent for the Saturday Evening Post and City Item's Magazine in the place of Jas. S. Gorwood, deceased. Subscribers in that place, and those wishing to subscribe, will please call on him, or the publisher to call on him.

E7 T. E. James is our general traveling agent, now out in the Western country. He will receive the cash and receipt upon those they may call will oblige us by settling with them.

Financial Record.

Philadelphia Banks.

The Banks of this city are showing their strength and paying off their debts. The Bank of Pittsburgh, which is not unfavorable for the country. The Express says: It will be remembered that the directors of the Bank of Philadelphia Banks contracted very considerable loans from the New York Banks, to enable them to resume specie payments. Although those loans have not matured, yet some of the Banks have presented them for payment, in advance to having the loan remain on interest. This is highly creditable to the institutions, and evinces a determination to get out of debt as fast as possible.

Dividends.

Since our last list, the following institutions have declared dividends, which added to those we previously announced, will throw a large amount of money in circulation:

Union Bank of Tennessee, payable at the Philadelphia Bank	2 per cent
Bank of Louisville, payable at North America	4 "
Northern Bank of Kentucky, payable at	4 "
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, payable at	5 "
Trenton Bank,	60 cents per share
Delaware Mut. Insurance Company, Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road,	$2-100 "
The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company, Philad.	2 "

Free Counterfeits.

Bank of the Valley of Virginia.—Mr. Cist's letter A, dated July, 1, 1839. Signed Jas. McDowell, Cashier. Sentence of "Issued."

Bank of Carlis, Carlis, Ill.—1's letter C, dated April 1, 1841. Vignette, a boat good, and the engraving on the President is bad. The counterfeit has also, between the engravings of Cashier and President, a representation of a dog watching an ox rule, which is not to be found on the genuine bill.

Sales of Stocks.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

	Price sold for
959 shares United States Bank,	10¼@11
174 do. Girard Bank,	10@11
60 do. Bk. of N. Bdk. R R	36@37
60 do. Vicksburg Bank,	3
50 do. Phila. Bank,	10
36 do. Trenton Banking Co.	60
10 do. Farmers' & Mech. Bk.	63@64
25 do. Commercial Bank,	5
10 do. Delaware Mut. Insurance Co.	76@78
10 do. American Life Insurance Co.	5
2 do. Fire & Merchandize Bank.	25
$450 Union Canal Loan,	77½ discount

The Public Lands.

The Administration makes the subjoined statement, which is calculated to give a favorable impression, but exhibits a right view of the case, in reference to the receipts and expenditures upon the public lands, for which the Secretary of the Treasury is indebted to the public lands to the amount of $189,187, during the last year, the amount of dollars on unsurveyed lands money ordered by the act of Congress of 1836. In our view of the matter, the whole of this debt will be reported on both sides of the account. Had interest on bonds which have been sold for the public lands, the favor of the public lands, instead of $189,187,307, would have been $1,000,000,000.

Estimate of the direct pecuniary benefits accruing from the Public Lands, in the shape of their moneys, sent to the 30th of September, 1840.

By the amount paid into the Treasury of the public lands, including the proceeds of sales of lands and land scrip of every description, exclusive of the proceeds of sales of the lands and for the benefit of Indians, $190,146,285

By value of 61,131,520 acres, of the lands granted to the States for schools, colleges, canals, &c. (4,700,000 acres, By value, at $1.25 per acre, of the lands granted to the State of Tennessee to the soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and to the officers and soldiers of the late war, 12,197,500

By value, at $1.25 per acre, of " donations to the settlers in Florida, and " private claims," to Dec. 31, 1843, and exclusive of grants to the land and Indian reservations, 980,967

To the credit of the public lands, $144,681,303

Deduct—

To amount paid the State of Georgia in 1850, 1,350,000

To amount of Texas claims under act of 1st March, 1841, 4,389,181

To amount of salaries and contingent expenses of the land offices, paid out of the proceeds of the public lands, and while in the hands of the receivers to 1st September, 1840, 3,411,992

To amount of salaries of the registers and receivers of the land offices, paid out of the proceeds of the public lands, and in the Treasury of the United States, 96,562

To amount of salaries of the surveyors general and their clerks (estimated), 253,307

To amount paid for surveying the public lands which have been sold (estimated), 1,890,950

To amount of 3, 5, and 5 per cent. funds, from the periods when they first accrued, 4,599,913

To amount of compensation made to Indians for the public lands (estimated), 31,000,000

$39,303,915

By credit brought down, $144,681,303

To deduction as above, 39,303,915

Balance in favor of the public lands, $105,197,487

Condition of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives the following statement relative to the condition of the Treasury:

The amount of the outstanding appropriations by authority of acts of Congress, and therefore outstanding, (4840,) on 1st January, 1841, was $4,000,010

The amount of outstanding appropriations (indefinite) on 1st January, 1841, was 13,306,263

The estimated amount of *debt and liabilities* on 1st January, 1841, was 17,373,661

The amount of appropriations of all kinds made by the present session of the 26th Congress for the service of the year 1841, 19,719,000

The actual amount of *debt and liabilities* between 1st January and 1st March, 1841, was $30,092,170

The amount of receipts received between 1st January and 1st March, 1841, including the balance in the Treasury on January, 1841, as stated in the Treasury Report of 1st June, and including also an accretion received from the Bank of the United States, was 3,887,797

Which, deducted, leaves the amount of *debt and liabilities* of the 1st March, 1841, 26,204,443

The amount in chargeable upon revenue accruing and to be received *after* 4th March, 1841, of which it is estimated there will be received in the months, the amount of which will be required for several weeks with hopeful drawn, and great deposit where necessary—The land held in such quantities, and the Treasury will be in debt to the amount of 2,000,000

The wind did great damage to timber. Several have been burned of.

Economizing.

Mr. Captain De Pastore and the five board his vessel, was commenced at the Bay Island. The first witness, Captain of a large quantity of stone of every the stream and the schooner when missed. Capt. De Pastore are as follows:

Examination by the counsel of the United States, and as having employed men, fitted out and the case of proceedings will be taken, is not to be considered in any way as a decision of the merits of the case.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1841.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hand rose and made the discussion of the resolution of Mr. A. G. Floyd, calling for information of the President in relation to the McLeod case. Mr. H. had commenced his remarks when he yielded, but the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Mercer in the chair.

Mr. Pickens, said that the Loan Bill, although ostensibly for the relief of the Government, was in reality a measure which was in fact only a scheme to enable the Government to get rid of the Treasury Notes, and to substitute in their place a long term loan, and showed that England operating upon the country, created a military credit and debt, $60,000,000 with less oppression upon the people, than we have $50,000,000 in the country, for we created the circumstances in our nation, and expended it in creation, which had the effect of impressing upon the soldiers and relief the other portion.

Mr. F. Thomas put the question by a reference to Finance and Roads. He expressed astonishment that the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means should have endeavored to irritate the worst partisan feelings when he introduced the bill, and said there he would not follow that example. He then endeavored to show that the estimate of the debt, as made by the Secretary of the Treasury, was correct, and that the statement of the Secretary of that debt could not exceed $4,000,000, instead of $26,000,000 as stated by the gentleman from Virginia by the president at $18,000,000. Mr. P. cut off his remarks to the Committee rose.

Mr. Sergeant said that it was true that the people had changed the Administration, but not changed the interests of the country.

The House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

SENATE.—Mr. Bayard reported from the Select Committee, that they had examined the bill of the President that the reasons be transmitted from the House, and that it was not necessary that it should be printed for the purpose. The report was concurred in.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, called consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan, relative for a list of all removals from office since the 4th of March last.

Mr. Linn then resumed his remarks. The expression in the resolution was that the President had given his reasons. Although those loans have not matured, yet some of the Banks have presented them for payment, in advance to having the loan remain on interest. This is highly creditable to the institutions, and evinces a determination to get out of debt as fast as possible.

Mr. Dougliston's American Medical Library, by Walter Scott, review!

Navarro, by Walter Scott, review! *tried to twenty-five* weekly numbers! *ward Post*—An enterprise like the Philadelphia Saturday Post, and one of the works of the greatest interest of any kind. The low price of five at Editorial edition cost seventy-two without them!

Revolution in numbers—L. J. Cist—The publication of this very weekly numbers at the low price of this such, is an enterprise worthy of the work is beautifully executed, a spirited steel engravings, in illustration. We have received the first six num-

Natural Repository—July, 1841—Conservatory of Natural History, &c. This series, is published to subserve the interthe cause of the friends of the Republican party. The first number of this work contained a fine portrait of Gen. Harrison, and is neatly printed. The terms several original articles.

Saturday, July, 1841. Four of Sunday number opens with an article on Mount," and contains several writers. the subject of music.

Jamaica.

Kingston, July 6, 1841.

Dear Sir,—Since the last, we have received the Kingston Morning Journal of the 17th inst. in it of material importance. The intelligence received from the Island is very unfavorable for the country. A continued drought, particularly in the cattle had perished for the want of pasture, and the crops of the present year anticipate good crops. The cultivation is also extensively commenced, and one-third of the estates in the island will be ready to American enterprise, silk having been found to be likely to become an article of exchange. The bill introduced in Parliament by Lord Sydenham, for the relief of debtors on a more liberal footing, has been rejected on both sides of the servant. Had interest in such cases been made to cease, the property must as calculated seriously to affect the value of India planter, who, it is known, is now with the slave labor and rich soil of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, &c. The act of Kingston of part of the 30th regiment is destined to the Presidency of Penang, and is now strong for that station.

Wind in Ruins.

A town was noticed to get into the Bay of Mexico, the company pitch her tents in the town, and from the peculiarity of manners and customs of the inhabitants, that his name was Benton Sachs, a native of Georgia. The first settlement in the Baltimore Hospital two weeks ago, and has been a resident of Texas, who had acquired a considerable. Indian industry. He is represented to be worth $70000, and the vision of wealth. Benton has immigrated to Texas.

Mr. Having collected his funds, he left Galveston for the city of Austin on Monday, in town, and to return home, but failing in this. Mr. Benton then left for Houston, where he had, where taken, two panels of the United States Bank, to the amount of $10 in paper and $1 in silver, and the balance in gold and bankers were found in the chaise running road his neck and side breastplate of the largest one gilt-

Indemnity Claims to the South American Republics.

The State has denied an official notification, of which the following is a translation:

The Government of Peru, taking the part of the Liberator of this province

After national sovereign, coming from the Government from which they are the nation ports or rivers of the Republic, of our Supreme Council, appointed by the of the informants; for which the Peruvian Government is encouraging to the capital, to be protected that any person, or persons, who shall have found the vessel or any have been touched contrary to the to be condemned, and the captain will be liable to a criminal prosecution."

The Secretary, that the vagrants known to our vessels, particularly the vessels of the United States, in the vicinity of the same ports and coves, for the purpose of obtaining refreshments, have been fitted out at Callao for the desires.

Payments by the President.

An advice and consent of the Senate.

Thomas Parsonage, Postmaster, New Ark, Delaware, Georgetown, District of Columbia.

John McClintock, Portsmouth, New

George H. Cockrell, Dumfries, Virginia. Cutter's Creek, Virginia. Elkanah Cutler, Isle Island. Henry Clarke, Baltimore

Henry Polk, Fort Wayne, Indiana Crawfordsville, Indiana.

and Lewis, Fort Wayne, Indiana Jeffersonville, Indiana. Jeremiah

Indians in Indiana.

The Indianapolis Journal says Kosciusko the like damage to the crops Wabash valley—its length four and one Indiana exchanges, though it had and fatal effects. The fatal storms, Cincinnati Gazette.

The Rushville Whig says that the Indians, that the wheat and rye crops are entirely destroyed, and destruction will be the result. The storm, that appeared for several weeks with hopeful drawn, and great injured where intended—The land held in such quantities, and the Treasury will be in debt to the amount of 2,000,000

The wind did great damage to timber. Several have been burned of.

Economizing.

Mr. Captain De Pastore and the five board his vessel, was commenced at the Bay Island. The first witness, Captain of a large quantity of stone of every the stream and the schooner when missed. Capt. De Pastore are as follows:

Examination by the counsel of the United States, and as having employed men, fitted out and the case of proceedings will be taken, is not to be considered in any way as a decision of the merits of the case.

Mr. McLeod.

The Albany Advertiser, "from Mr. New York Democratic Herald, who retired Secretary, that McLeod remains for the body of the Sheriff of Oneida county, and that no proceedings will be taken, is not McLeod, it is said, is anxious to go to Canada to determine upon this course, a note of error on the judgment of the be intended by his counsel, will, of course."

Messrs. Hand, Mercer, Pickens and Sergeant addressed the House.

Mr. Hand concluded his remarks on the McLeod case. The morning hour having expired, Mr. Pickens offered a resolution that the Loan Bill be taken out of Committee of the Whole on Monday at 3 o'clock if it should not be sooner reported.

The resolution was adopted, yeas 97, nays 78.

The Loan Bill was taken up and read through by clauses, Mr. Bronson, of New York, in the chair.

Mr. Cushman, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the first section, which authorizes the issue of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Cushman addressed the House in support of his motion.

Mr. Fillmore, said that the Loan Bill, although ostensibly for the relief of the Government, was in reality a measure which was in fact only a scheme to enable the Government to get rid of the Treasury Notes, and to substitute in their place a long term loan, and showed that England operating upon the country, created a military credit and debt, $60,000,000 with less oppression upon the people, than we have $50,000,000 in the country, for we created the circumstances in our nation, and expended it in creation, which had the effect of impressing upon the soldiers and relief the other portion.

Mr. F. Thomas put the question by a reference to Finance and Roads. He expressed astonishment that the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means should have endeavored to irritate the worst partisan feelings when he introduced the bill, and said there he would not follow that example. He then endeavored to show that the estimate of the debt, as made by the Secretary of the Treasury, was correct, and that the statement of the Secretary of that debt could not exceed $4,000,000, instead of $26,000,000 as stated by the gentleman from Virginia by the president at $18,000,000. Mr. P. cut off his remarks to the Committee rose.

Mr. Sergeant said that it was true that the people had changed the Administration, but not changed the interests of the country.

The House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

SENATE.—Mr. Bayard reported from the Select Committee, that they had examined the bill of the President that the reasons be transmitted from the House, and that it was not necessary that it should be printed for the purpose. The report was concurred in.

Mr. Linn then resumed consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan, calling for a list of all removals from office since the 4th of March last.

Mr. Linn then resumed his remarks. The expression in the resolution was that the President had given his reasons. Although those loans have not matured, yet some of the Banks have presented them for payment, in advance to having the loan remain on interest. This is highly creditable to the institutions, and evinces a determination to get out of debt as fast as possible.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., replied to the remarks of Mr. Linn, and said that the resolution was the most important that would have left it a mere Bank of Deposit. On this Mr. Clay, of Alabama, expressed great confidence in the Bank.

In the House, the Loan Bill was discussed by Messrs. Wise, Underwood and Cushman, July 13, 1841.

The seventh week of this extra session commenced today, and the Senate, during the whole week, has been in a long talk about a memorial on the subject of a bankrupt law.

The Penal Bank bill was next taken up and debated, and then the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House this morning, after the disposal of some preliminary business, the bill authorizing a loan of $12,000,000, was again taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Jones of Virginia, had a lengthy argument showed that the regular resources of the Government, if properly applied, would be a sufficient for the next two years pay all the necessary outlay.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky followed.

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, advocated the bill.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, opposed it and declared it unconstitutional.

Mr. Fillmore replied, after which the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The bill was then read a third time by its title and passed—yeas 128, nays 78. It authorizes a loan of 12 millions at not exceeding six per cent.

SENATE, Wednesday, June 13, 1841.

HOUSE.—The resolution offered by Mr. Floyd, of New York, calling for information in relation to the correspondence between the Catholics and the other religious denominations in that State, was taken up and debated by Messrs. Floyd, Hand, Mercer, Pickens and Sergeant.

Mr. Underwood begged to call on the bill providing for the distribution of taxation in the Union.

Mr. Wise seconded, with the understanding that there should be no debate.

Mr. Underwood then called up the bill, and moving the previous question upon it, the House passed it in a few minutes.

The bill appropriates $2,500, and empowers the Marshal of the District of Columbia to employ the necessary assistance of deputies at any other part of the Union as well as this District.

The committee of the whole then took up the Naval Pension bill, and after debating it for some time, the bill was passed, with the exception of the 3d section, which was stricken out. The Naval Pension Bill was then passed, and which will be reported in the House, with the amendments. The Naval Pension Bill was then passed, and which will be reported in the House, with the amendments.

SENATE.—Mr. Wright offered an amendment providing that the sum of $100,000 be appropriated for the relief of the suffering persons for more than ninety days. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Wright and Clay contended that there was no necessity for such an amendment, as the money was now in the hands of the Treasurer, on the bank during such time as it should remain there, and that it was the duty of the Secretary to ask, that without such a provision as that of Mr. Wright, proposed, that the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress could convene to adopt new laws in relation to it.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, was particularly forcible in his remarks on the subject. He said that he was sure that the government would be in if the bank should take the liberty of suspending just after the end of a week, and that the bank would be in a position from the 4th of March to December, in which the bank could use the Government deposits as it pleased.

General News.

Soliciting the Appointment.—Some very whimsical instances of time-serving have occurred in the course of nominations, when given literally as they speak. The following is from the petition, the prisoners swear that he (the prisoner) struck me with a broom *the head* till he broke *the leg of it*. In another case, described, some time since, we saw it stated that a poor old woman was charged with *stealing a cat*. This is a case of supposed pusillanimity, for had something in a *cat* been stolen, it is said, I care not how little that case can be considered a theft *bother* from the boy who took it. Here's another—Mr. Jones, the Mayor, in examination before the justices of the peace, in the school house; his wife was giving evidence, he saw from the window, would go to the pump outside on his face, and whispered in his ear—"you shall never speak a word more, unless I speak to you first" and with a dark knife, which he held concealed in his sleeve he made no more difficulty in getting the knife. He then drew, she screamed and ran forward—when he holding up his hand with the knife, and menacing her, as if inflicting a wound four inches deep, which is thought to have been intended to be declared to be very bad.

The Controversy between the Rev. Mr. Pierpont and his parishioners is again in progress. The disputants have published a letter, which is said to contain the charges were read, in which the Rev. gentleman was charged with neglect of duty, no mechanical pursuits, visiting school books, speaking in favor of abolition, imprisonment for debt, and declaiming against slavery and intemperance. To which he replied that he was not guilty of reverence for the holy sanctuary, in none of his expenditures for the public, and made charged with conclusive statements and allusions, in his representations of the circumstances of the expulsion of Mr. Pierpont, he still resolved to non-fault, and also determined that the spirit of the age required it.

Fatal Affair.—On thursday evening last, says the Saratoga Sentinel, two individuals, by the name of Thomas Smith, and Wm. Shall, got into a fight on the Rail-road Depot, in this village, growing out of firing a cannon in honor of the Log Cabin candidates. It appears that Mayne required those employed about the gun to leave the ground. Shall, got into a fight with Smith, and in the scuffle, Smith received a wound, which Mayne struck Shall with a sponge staff, which caused the death of the wounds thus inflicted Shall died last evening. Mayne immediately left the place. They were both citizens of this village.

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City News.

Foundlings.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning, one of our city watchmen discovered a female infant, apparently about a week old, sitting at the south west corner of Sedwick Fifth and Filbert streets. There was no clothing about the child, except a shawl, and not them from cold was a female's under garment, it being evident that they were wrapped. Under the belief that they are twins. The watchman who discovered them, informed Mr. Gibson, of Callow Hill, who asserted his willingness to take charge of them until the Mayor's office was opened. Subsequ. Capt. Lee had humane attention of the watchmen, and Mr. Lenox and his family, the children were taken to the Alms House. A paper was found pinned to the wrapper, upon which the following words were written: "Born 1st inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. Emeline Morris."

We learn that Mr. T. W. Newton, happening to see the interesting little twins, after consultation with his wife very humanely ordered to adopt them and take them into his family to bring up.

Caution to Steam Keepers.—A man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, with dark hair and whiskers, wearing green spectacles and dark or black frock coat, passed counterfeit $100 bank bills of the goods store No. 96 North Second street, on Saturday evening, and the last count appeared to be in the possession of the proprietor was within. Upon finding him absent, he left the store, and in a few minutes after, a man answering the description, and who had on a cloak of the same description, and who had on a cloak of the same description, and who had on a cloak of the same

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

To Helen.

BY MRS. CAROLINE F. ORNE.

When the wild tempest raves with soft noise overhead,
Rousing the land from a dream of repose,
When the lightning flashes around our cradle,
Then, darling one, then, my dearest, I love to hear.

When the sweet melody of song is gushing
As the first notes of a lay I love to hear,
When Adeline's o'er the instrument bending,
Now coaxing sweetly every note from the string.

When dolorous flowers thee fairy visits entwining
From their clustering leaves with mad wild wo,
When flowers and fairies in one sage cot meeting,
This darkest Helen, then I love to hear.

When the bright sun in gorgeous splendor ascending,
Wakeneth the long'ning eyes of every human,
When through the heavens the golden stars are glistening,
With fair Helen of heart and trembling light.

When slumber's hand on children's eyelids presses,
Drawn by Sleepy Carnals o'er the weary eyes,
When gentle dews the flowers of night refresh,
Then, oh, beloved one! then for thee I sigh!

When midnight's lonely sigh I am keeping,
And the lone hour lights the glimmering clock,
Chases o'er the face of one in silence sleeping,
Then I love to watch the features of Helen.

Where we on oft in reminiscence roam together,
Forget the hours that sped their rapid flight,
And in the pleasures of the present moment,
Clad for to leave the sparely-footed night.

Then, dearest one past! those hours are fled for ever
In their remembrance will be cherished still,
Yet only then, oh, dearest one! cannot sever
The links that bind me to my beloved one.

The Affectionate.

The very first lesson which you should teach your child, should be the just value of your affections, since upon this depends your happiness, and upon this you can hope properly to estimate the affections of others. It is impossible to expect that you can train him properly in the ways of life, nor are we to look for it, unguided by a careful discrimination between right and wrong, in your consideration of his conduct. You are to permit no misconduct, however trifling in itself, to pass without your notice; and you are promptly checked to be affectionate. The mother is like that Genius in the Arabian Tale, who, though his bulk was that of a mountain, and his head touched Heaven, could yet squeeze himself into the compass of a pint bottle. Even so, from the most small beginnings most monstrous grow. The first lesson which her boy learns, that she checks his discrimination is the value which you bestow upon your affections. Do not suppose that they are for a certain consideration. You have no right to be valuable—only to be valued. You have no power to be but to prescribe the terms upon certain terms. Therefore, you may make your affections cheap or dear, at your own pleasure. If too cheap, he will not value them; if too dear, he will despair of purchasing them. The true principle on which to determine the conditions for securing them, in the simplest one of every-day occurrence. If he disobeys you, bids him; if he merits blame, do not withhold it. In neither case is he to be punished, for a boy seldom deserves any great degree either of praise or blame. The terms of your favor you are to confide to him, not by set lessons of words, but in your conduct; and he will find it easy to comply with reasonable conditions. In order to determine what conditions, which, viewed as they are by inflexible justice, are to be imposed, you must regard all points. This principle is one of the most obvious of everyday experience. We see it in the affections of children, at all hours at every turning. Affectionate sensibility once awakened, they are to be given, like money, very sparingly, and not "till you have got a use" for them, lest they be in the or not. They are to be given by "price not by measure." Love is to be sold and bought. Children of the present, like infinitesimate quantity in the highways, soon reduce the reserve wasted.

Life.

The object of life is not life merely. Were this the case, baker and the butcher would be always the most important persons in every community. It is not the future by every state but the real one.

It is not the present, for that would leave no impression and like the brook, hurry along on race for the morrow. Nor is it the past, for no man looks behind him or he walks forward. Life is a combination of equal preparation and performance. That it as a complicity of propinquity and progress of personality of the soul—that it is a condition of performance now for the preparation of something to come. Our civilization in succession is by degrees. Because present performances are to obedience to present laws—and from the present by degrees of progress, which looks naturally with doubt, desire and apprehension to the future "into which we are but to operate upon us. Life as an ordeal, in which our powers of endurance, and the capacities of achievement are to be tested, is the conception of the latter read not as the mere preparation for action when regards it in this light, does not teach us to be good our present duties, as to make us heedless and indifferent to the positive present, as to the future. Its unfruition is not necessity. It is the baneful, and first performance of present duties, and humble advance to greatest is one which can alone fit us certainly and immediately for the more elevated duties to come. What does the present life—the absolute day on which we entered—convey our knowledge of Ascertain that, and of all the rest is ever. The future is the unborn child of the present, whatever mother was the past.

Grapes.

The following hints from an English Horticultural Periodical are worthy of attention at this time:

"A variety of cancer have been consigned for that disease in forced grapes which produces a shrivelled appearance in the fruit stalks of the bunches, and has a want of color in the berries, more especially in the Frontignane and Muscats. Some consider that it proceeds from the roots being too much in the ground; others think that it is occasioned by the temperature of the earth in which the root grows (when planted outside the house) being much lower than that of the atmosphere within; and some attribute the disease to the want of air. Having observed many of the forced grapes are in general, free from this disease, and that I never succeed to grapes grown in the open air, and having found that a slight border immediately over a warm pipe were free from it, I have come to the conclusion that the cause is the production of cold moist air, and the remedy the application of heat and dryness to the roots (even in summer when the weather is cloudy) so as to admit every warm day of opening the vinery sufficiently to occasion a free circulation of air. The plan has been practised with complete success."

The Schoolmaster and his Scholar.

A schoolmaster hearing one of his scholars read, the boy, when he came to the word *knight*, pronounced it *night*; the master told him it should be pronounced without the k, to the contrary, he said, sir," replied the lad, "I will remember for the future." "Ay," said the master, "but remember the k." The next morning, the master's tea, well a hot muffin, was brought to the table; the shadow over the room, while the hot tallow, like the tears of Niobe, dripped on the hearth, and the lad began to take it to the fire and beat it. "I see sir," replied the scholar, and taking it to the fire, ate it. Presently the master called for his tea. "Sir," said he, "you broke one," said the boy. "Ate it, you rogue! I bade you take it to the fire and beat it, but, sir," said the lad, "yesterday you told me always to beat the k."

Not so Bad.—Corporal Streeter, of the Rochester Blues, is an incorrigible wag. Like the "fat Knight," he is not only witty himself, but is the cause of wit in others. Such scrapes are scarce and they should be preserved without spoiling. Here is the Corporal's last:

"Mother, dear! Pa call you *honey* ?"
"Because, my dear, he loves me."
"No, but say I'm a—"
"It isn't! What is then ?"
"I know."
"Well, what is it ?"
"Why, because you have got so much cool to your head—that's why."
"He! he! he!—You you're a strange child."

Cold Hearts.—Compression of the chest prevents a free circulation of the blood. Of course it is more sluggish and the pulsations are dull. Persons of this frame of mind or temperament are cold in the world. Ladies should avoid this organic imperfection by allowing the lungs full play, and thus aid the freedom of its circulation. Some large hearts are unfortunately enclosed in very contracting receptacles.

An Honest Answer.—Well, Pat, did you present that bill for payment, which I gave you this morning?

"You, your honor."

"Well, what was the gentleman's answer?

"He answered honor honor honor."

"Evasive! what do you mean?"

"Why, your honor, he said he never would pay it.

Puffs.—The lightning do not effect pe hyperbolical compliment, but one of their editorial notices, speaking of a lady's death remarks, "They were in mourning for the members they had committed."

Good.—The Richmond Star reports the following smoking scene:

"Mr. Squeeze, is your tea strong enough ?"

"Not quite, madam—rather better in however."

Mad Head.—"I am indeed very much afraid of lightning," murmured a lady, as she saw it flying around. "And would you say," sighed her despairing lover, "when you heart is made of steel."

From the Knickerbocker, for July.

The Philosophy of Boots.

It was a lovely night in August, when the fashionable people were all leaving the city for the day, and loud lamentations were heard all over the fashionable parts of the town. Every body wanted to feel the breeze, and every body was in a hurry to get out. Carriages, drawn by fleet horses, were driving furiously about, and the whole city was in a state of excitement. A coach, drawn by four horses, was standing at the door of a certain house in Broadway, and a number of trunks, portmanteaus, carpet-bags, and band-boxes were stowed away in the boot and on the top. Several ladies were standing on the steps, and a number of children were gathered around the coach, anxiously waiting for the appearance of the lady of the house, who was to be the first to leave the city. At last she appeared, followed by her husband, who was loaded down with shawls, bundles, and parasols, and who looked as if he would be glad to get rid of his burden. The lady was handed into the coach, and her husband, after depositing his load on the front seat, was about to follow her, when he was suddenly reminded that he had forgotten his boots, and that he could not go without them. He accordingly ordered the coachman to drive to his residence, and, jumping into a hack, followed the coach. On arriving at his house, he found the door locked, and the servants all gone. He knocked and rang the bell, but no one answered. He then went to the back door, and found that also locked. He then went to the front door, and, looking through the window, saw his boots standing in the entry. He rapped on the window, but no one heard him. He then broke a pane of glass, and, putting in his hand, unlocked the door, and entered the house. He found his boots, and, putting them on, left the house, and, locking the door, put the key in his pocket. He then returned to the coach, and, getting in, ordered the driver to proceed. The coach rolled on, and in a few minutes it was out of the city. The lady, who had been anxiously looking out for her husband, was surprised at his appearance, and asked him why he had been so long in coming. He replied that he had forgotten his boots, and had been obliged to go back for them. The lady looked at his feet, and, seeing that he had on his boots, was satisfied with the explanation, and the coach rolled on.

Presently the lady began to feel hungry, and, opening a basket which was under the seat, she took out a cold chicken, some bread, and a bottle of wine, and, handing the bottle to her husband, requested him to open it. He took the bottle, and, drawing the cork, applied it to his mouth, and took a long draught. He then handed the bottle to the lady, who also took a draught. She then opened the chicken, and, tearing off a wing, began to eat it. Her husband also helped himself to a wing, and, having finished it, threw the bones out of the window. The lady then handed him a piece of bread, which he ate, and then threw the crumbs out of the window. She then handed him a piece of cake, which he ate, and then threw the crumbs out of the window. He then took a piece of cake, and, having eaten it, threw the crumbs out of the window. The lady then took a piece of cake, and, having eaten it, threw the crumbs out of the window. She then took a piece of cake, and, having eaten it, threw the crumbs out of the window. He